

Somatic System is concerned with innervation of skeletal muscles, tendons, joints, skin etc.  
Autonomic or Splanchnic System is concerned with innervation of blood vessels, viscera and glands.

### Embryological Parts of Brain and their Derivatives :

Primary Brain Vesicles	Secondary Brain Vesicles	Derivatives	Cavities
1. Prosencephalon (Fore brain vesicle)	Telencephalon (Lateral parts)  Diencephalon (Median part)	Cerebral hemispheres  Thalamus Metathalamus Epithalamus Subthalamus Hypothalamus	Lateral Ventricles and cranial part of 3rd ventricle  Most of the 3rd ventricle except the cranial part
2. Mesencephalon (Mid brain vesicle)	Midbrain	Mid brain	Cerebral aqueduct
3. Rhombencephalon (Hind brain vesicle)	Metencephalon  Myelencephalon	Pons and Cerebellum  Medulla oblongata	4th ventricle

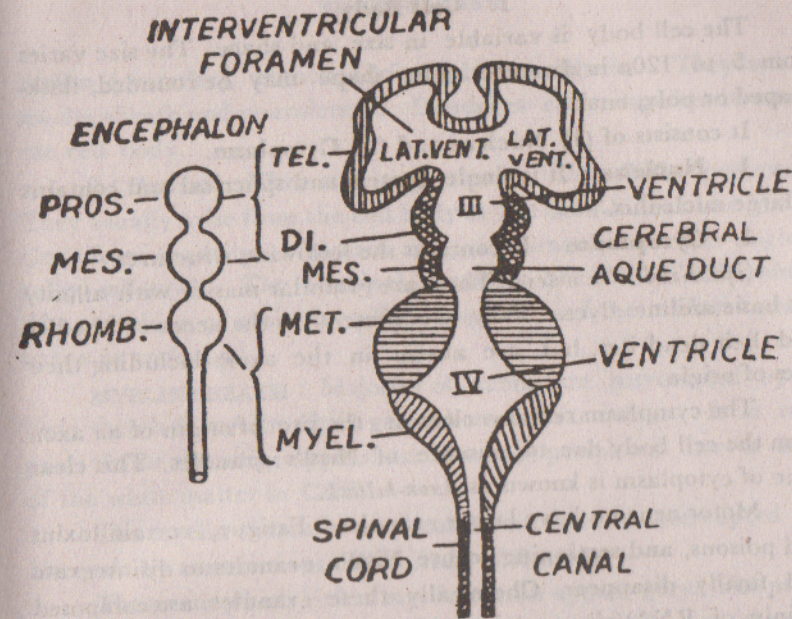


Fig. 1. : Primary and secondary brain vesicles. TEL=telencephalon; DI=diencephalon; MES=mesencephalon; MET=metencephalon; MYEL=myelencephalon; PROS=prosencephalon; RHOMB=rhombencephalon

### Histology of Nervous Tissue

The nervous tissue is composed of (1) Neurons and (2) Neuroglia.

#### I. NEURON

It is the structural and functional unit of nervous system, and forms the true nervous tissue. It consists of :

- (1) Cell body (perikaryon).
- (2) Cell processes—axons and dendrites.

CNS consists of grey matter and white matter. Grey matter contains cell bodies of neurons; White matter contains long processes of nerve cells, the majority being surrounded by myelin sheaths which give it the white colour.

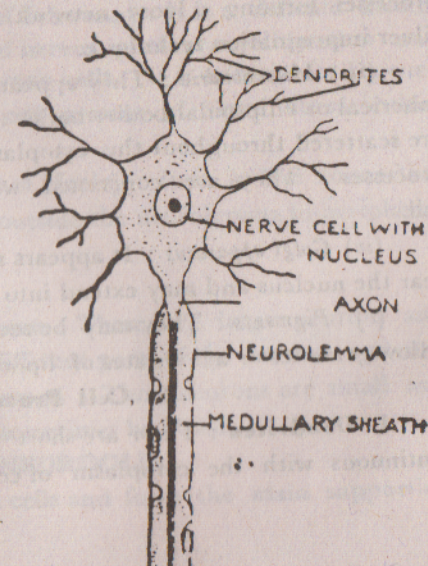


Fig. 2. Structure of a neuron